REMARKS

Claims 1-8, 15, and 16 are pending. Claims 1 and 15 are amended. Claims 9-14 were canceled without prejudice or disclaimer. The remaining claims are unchanged.

The claim amendments are supported by the application as originally filed, for example, on pages 36-37, paragraphs 1145-1147. No new matter has been added.

Objection to Specification

The specification has been amended as set forth above to address the outstanding objection. Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 1-8

Claims 1-8 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,704,768 to Zombek et al. (Zombek), U.S. Patent Application Publication 20010005358 (hereinafter Shiozawa), and Official Notice. The Applicant respectfully requests that this rejection be withdrawn for the following reasons.

Claim 1, as amended, defines a method for routing a message between services in a message routing network, including the features of:

- (a) associating an identifier with an entity that has been authenticated by said message routing network, wherein said identifier is to be associated with an entity account upon authentication of said entity with a first service that supports said entity account;
- (b) receiving, from a second service, a message including said identifier, said message being directed to a mapped service, wherein said mapped service is an entity account-specific representation of said first service and acts as a proxy for said first service, and wherein said mapped service is operable to determine whether a route for said message needs to be modified prior to delivering said message to said first service;

(c) authenticating <u>only</u> said message routing network using said identifier included in said message; and

(d) when said message routing network is authenticated using said identifier and said mapped service determines that said route for said message does not need to be modified, translating, by said message routing network, said message for delivery to said first service, wherein said translated message includes said identifier and is directed from said mapped service to said first service.

(Emphasis added).

In embodiments of the method defined in claim 1, the message interchange network authenticates each service that participates in a message's route. The message interchange network can then provide an identifier, such as an authentication token, that substitutes for an enterprise's authentication credentials. The token is an identifier such as a GCID that represents an authenticated service to the enterprise's account with a specific service, such as an ASP.

Thus, for instance, an ASP that receives a GCID in a message only needs to authenticate the message interchange network, since the message interchange network has already authenticated the message sender. (Application as originally filed, paragraph 1145).

Zombek describes message routers (MRs), which are capable of determining that the message sender is an authorized customer of an intelligent message network. (col. 21, lines 32-34). However, Zombek teaches that the MR authenticates the <u>client device</u> 112, which originally sent the message, rather than authenticate <u>only the message network</u>, using an identifier included in the message. Zombek fails to disclose or suggest the possibility of authenticating the message network using an identifier in the message, as defined in claim 1.

In particular, Zombek suggests that the MR 124 use the <u>client device's source address</u> (e.g., IP address or Mobitex MAN number) as the means of identifying authorized access. (col. 21, lines 35-38). Thus, for each client message the MR receives, the MR has to check the <u>device address</u> against a local cache of authorized devices 112, and additional databases. (col. 21, lines 39-41).

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In Zombek, after checking the client device address for the message, Zombek teaches that if the device address is an <u>authorized client device</u> 12, and other conditions are satisfied, the message can be considered authentic and forwarded to the proper BES 122. (col. 21, lines 42-51). In claim 1, because the entity has already been authenticated, the method includes the feature of "<u>authenticating only said message routing network</u> using said identifier included in said message," as recited in element (c). (Emphasis added). Thus, for instance, in embodiments of claim 1, an ASP that receives an identifier in a message only needs to authenticate the message routing network, since the message sender has already been authenticated by the message routing network. There is no passage in Zombek that discloses or suggests that an identifier as defined in claim 1 be used to authenticate <u>only a message routing network</u>, instead of the client device.

Shiozawa and the Official Notice fail to cure Zombek in this regard. Applicant disagrees that any reason existed to combine Shiozawa and the Official Notice with Zombek, at the time of the present invention, to arrive at the method of claim 1. Nonetheless, if there were such a reason, Shiozawa's described packet protection techniques include no mention of authentication processes or techniques, such as "(c) authenticating only said message routing network using said identifier included in said message;" or "(d) when said message routing network is authenticated using said identifier . . ., translating, by said message routing network, said message for delivery to said first service," as recited in claim 1. There is simply no passage in Shiozawa that discloses or remotely suggests such authentication techniques. The Official Notice has nothing to do with authentication techniques, and does not address authenticating message routing networks, using identifiers included in the message or otherwise.

Because Shiozawa and the Official Notice fail to disclose or suggest the same claimed features lacking in Zombek, the cited references fail to support the obviousness rejection of

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claim 1, considered alone or in combination under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Accordingly, this rejection should be withdrawn.

Claims 2-8 are dependent upon claim 1 and are, therefore, patentable for at least the same reasons as claim 1. Applicant submits that claims 2-8 may also be separately patentable for additional reasons.

Claims 15-16

Claim 15 has been amended to recite similar features as claim 1 and is, therefore, neither anticipated by nor obvious in view of Zombek, Shiozawa, and the Official Notice, considered alone or in combination, for similar reasons as described above.

In addition, claims 15 and 16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication 2004/0243574 to Giroux et al. (Giroux) and Zombek. The Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of these rejections for the following reasons.

Paragraph 22 of the Office Action states that "Giroux did not specifically teach authentication." Applicant agrees with this assessment of Giroux.

The Office Action looks to Zombek for the authentication features recited in claim 15. However, claim 15 has been amended to recite similar features as claim 1, for instance: "(c) authenticating only said message routing network using said identifier included in said message;" or "(d) when said message routing network is authenticated using said identifier . . ., translating, by said message routing network, said message for delivery to said first service." Zombek fails to disclose or suggest these features for similar reasons as claim 1, as explained above.

Because Giroux fails to disclose or suggest the same claimed features lacking in Zombek, the cited references fail to support the obviousness rejection of claims 15 and 16, considered alone or in combination under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Accordingly, this rejection should also be withdrawn.

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Conclusion

The Applicant believes that all pending claims are allowable and respectfully request a Notice of Allowance for this application from the Examiner. Should the Examiner believe that a telephone conference would expedite the prosecution of this application, the undersigned can be reached at the telephone number set out below.

Respectfully submitted, Weaver Austin Villeneuve & Sampson LLP

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